OSCAR B. HORD. Of Decatur County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, MILTON B. HOPKINS. Of Clinton County.

Senator Wright's Address Last Night. The Hall of the House of Representatives was crowded at an early bour last night to hear, according to announcement, an address from this distinguished gentleman. There were many ladies present, and every seat was occupied, and hardly standing room left in aisles and lobby.

Senator Wright, presenting himself, said h, was no party man. He stood, in this crisis, only for his country. Away with all party creeds and party platforms. The time for them had passed away. What we wanted now was an united North, and if party creeds prevailed, we should have war and bloodshed in our own midst. How bitter do we become, even in ordinary times of peace! Let the people be arrayed on party creeds, and what man could foretell the consequences? Douglas had said, forget your party creeds and your party platforms, and bring your all to the service of your country in this dire emergency.

His (Wright's) party platform was that the Constitution was to be maintained as the supreme law of the land, and that the Union must be preserved as the only guaranty of liberty. He recognized but two classes now-the friends of the Union and the enemies thereof. His motto was, maintain the Constitution, and at all hazards and all risks, and no matter at what cost, preserve

The present deplorable civil war was forced upon us by the disunionists of the South. The war was waged on our part only to maintain the Union. All classes of men in the North stood upon this platform. He referred to the resolutions of the Democratic Convention of the 8th of January, 1862 and censured them because they did not express this: viz, that the war was brought on by the Southern disunionists. Because he thus censured this omission it was said he was no Democrat! In this hour of the calamity of his country he would not shelter himself behind party platforms. The 8th of January platform was a very ingenious one-it didn't say the would fight, and it didn't say they wouldn't, and it wound up with a resolution complimentary to the soldiers engaged in the war. It was a party platform and nothing more.

The greatest difficulty in our present trial has been this: divisions in the North. In this con, nection he produced a Richmond, Virginia paper containing Davis's speech before the 5th of January Convention, and commented severely upon the declaration therein that the surrender of Mason and Slidell was a greater humiliation than would be the recognition on the part of our Goverument of the Southern Confederacy. Benton, the great statesman of Missouri, had insisted as long ago as 1832 that it was the settled design of Southern demagogues to break up the Union Benton repeated this time and again until it almost appeared to him (Wright) childish. But time had demonstrated the wisdom of his words. Slavery was the pretext only, and was used as such, as Benten said it would be; but to break up the Union was the grand design. All their aim was to bring about this dissolution. Twenty years ago he had said in Congress that we of the North did not intend to interfere with the institutions of the people of the South. In 1860 a political revolution swept over the country. Did the ultra men then elected interfere, or propose to interfere with Southern institutions? Two-thirds of the free States in Congress had offered additional guarantees that slavery should not be in any way meddled with. All these things went to show that Benton was right. These demagogues sought to excite one section of the country against the other, using slavery as a pretext. They used this pretext for no other end and aim than the dissolution of the Union. No people on the face of the earth were so deluded as were these Southern men. Let any man go and talk with the prisoners now here, and he would find it

They conceived that they had come to fight Northern Abolitionists, but they found that they were fighting Northern Union men. And the expedition to Florence, Alabama, had demonstrated that there were Union men South. Strong was the Union sentiment this very day in the se-

ceded States For this Union we were fighting, and yet there were men who would stand on the corners of the streets and talk to you about taxes. Talk about taxes, when our brothers, sons, and even fathers of Indiana were away fighting the battles of the countryl Talk about party platforms in this connection! Party platforms! with ten or fifteen boards in them, and not one worth stepping on at

The great question of this controversy is: Can we be one people, united and harmonious? This is the all-absorbing question, at last. At the end of ninety days, we would have no question of tariffs. We would have no question of war.

We would have no question of taxation. But we would have a far mightier question: How shall we reconstruct the Government, or the Union? No man could deny this proposition: In every ten years in this prolific country, we North and the South. If this was to be the polhave a new generation at the ballot box. These succeeding generations would be felt in all time to come. They were THE PROPLE. And in the direction towards which their interest pointed them they would surely go. Their in terests pointed them in the direction of the Union. We had an identity of interests. Cheaper boots and shoes, for instance, could be bought for niggers in Massachuset's than could be bought abroad. Our manufacturing, our commercial, our mechanical, our agricultural interests were those of one people. Every day, in all parts of the country, new pursuits of industry sprung up. He would instance one-that of the production of coal oil. At first only a few hundred barrels per year was manufactured. Now more than 30,000 barrels were manufactured, and this one production alone bids fair to revolutionize commerce in oils. In two more years the trade in coal oil will rival the cotton trade. What is true in this matter is true of all our great interests as an industrious, producing and enterprising

If we will but do our duty in putting down this wicked rebellion the good God would keep us forever as one people.

Look at the position of Indiana on the map. Look at her rivers. Look at her geographical relations. Never would she consent to surrender the free navigation of the Mississippi river. Never would she consent that this continent should be divided. An embent British states mun, years ago, surveying the map of our conntry, regarding our mighty rivers, our prairies, our natural mountain barriers, had said that never could two nations exist within our domain.

In nine months, fellow citizens, we shall have questions far superior to those which now agitate us. We shall have questions with respect to foreign interference in the affairs of this continent. Already are they talking of placing a scion of the House of Hapsburg on the throne of the Montezumas. Already, as is reported in the newspapers, is the South making propositions abroad to abolish slavery after fifty years. Already are England and France preparing to in-

terfere in our national troubles He believed that Napoleon never would engage in a contest against the people of the North. His interests forbade it. Whatever course the English Government might take, Napoleon would take his own course. He was a man of his own mind, and kept his own counsel. He had more intellect than any man now governing in Europe. Napoleon was the hereditary enemy of England. He was the controlling spirit in continental Europe. Never would be interfere, only as our champion and our friend, with the hope of ulti mately humbling England.

we should have a Government. The Ministers striving to wage this desperate contest in a conin Europe, with whom he had conversed when stitutional and legal manner—to confine it within abroad, could not understand how a free people, legitimate bounds; but those who declare, like having no standing army, could maintain them- Greeley. Brownson, Phillips, Garrison, Bontselves. Herein they thought they saw the weak | well, &c., &c., that they do not desire the ness of republican institutions. Herein they Union restored under the Constitution as it thought they saw the weakness of our Governs stands, but advocate revolution, conquest and ment. If the loyal men shall succed in putting subjugation-who would annihilate State Govwould be stronger than ever before, not only at section the right to determine the character of home, but in the eyes of all the statesmen of their local institutions-to exercise the same Europe and of the world. The nations of the privileges exercised by citizens of another secearth would thereby be convinced that a free peo- tion-are positively enemies to the consummaple could govern themselves, and put down re- tion of what the Government is striving for as ellion at home and defy tyrants abroad.

orderly people at home. There are a few men glorious result-when the warm blood of our among us boring holes through the ship's hull- brave kindred in the front of battle is crimsoning but let them pass. He would say to his Demo- the soil they are rescuing, is it not something cratic friends and to his Republican friends, forget | worse than treason-if anything worse be posparty in this crisis of our country.

He had been honored by the Executive of the tions which can only alienate friends and encour-Senate to fill a vacancy. He had no feelings of to a Senator lounging in his luxurious sent at the gratification in traumphing over a fallen foe. He expense of the people, or passing time joyously in believed that the Executive of the State had con the festivities of fashionable dissipation; but to ferred his appointment in obedience to the wishes the millions whose sufferings render them the of all parties. As one man we should stand anxious and praverful watchers for the day of tri-

his country. He would go to Washington to the in the terrible face of death, the prolongation er to put down this infamous rebellion. He did partisan schemers and demagogues, is an offense not seek this appointment. His cup was already unworthy of pardon on earth or in heaven, and full. He had been honored by the people of In should awaken the fearful indignation of an indiana already more than he deserved. But when sulted and abused people whose sufferings are men of both parties came to him, soliciting that mocked at and whose confidence is betrayed .he should serve them, he could not refuse.

Hisplatform, in brief, was this: 1st, A vigorous prosecution of the war. 2d, No party creeds or platforms. 3d, Put down at all hazards, this in He takes Strong Ground against the Abolitionlumous rebellion. Acts of Congress were of little value to him where the perpetuity of the Government was concerned. God gave us one country. He made us one people, and we would have but one Government

He thanked Governor Morton and his fellow citizens for the honor conferred on him and

GOVERNOR MORTON'S REMARKS.

Gov. Morton, on the conclusion of Senator Wright's speech, was called upon vociterously from all parts of the Hall. He appeared and declined speaking, but the audience would not let him off. He was compelled to proceed, and he them; we will prove to them that we come to reapproved every sentiment Senator Wright had ut- store, not to violate, the Constitution and laws. tered. He had enunciated the whole truth when In restoring to them the flag of the Union, we in the question of reopening the Baltimore and he said we had now to contend for a Govern- will assure them that they shall enjoy under its ment, a country and for liberty. He pitied the folds the same protection of life and property as man who had not a pulsation in his heart for his in former days. country in this her extremity. Men struggling for some paltry advantage in county or State glory of our arms. The orders heretofore issued politics forgot their country, forgot our brave in this department in regard to pillaging, maraudsoldiers on the battle field, forgot everything ing, the destruction of private property and stealdear to man, forgot even their God. This Government was now on trial and it would come out strictly enforced. It does not belong to the milacquitted. Stronger than ever would be our free itary to decide upon the relation of master and Government when this war closes. Other Govvernments had gone through the same ordeal. Never for a moment had he permitted himself to doubt the issue of this contest. The good God within our lines or camps, except when especially always was on the side of the right.

close. The backbone of Secession was broken. persons not in arms, are regarded as non-combat Despondency, despair had seized upon the Southern heart. The surrender of Fort Donelson was or property. the most cowardly surrender in the history of civilized warfare. If that fort had been defended they become belligerents, and will be treated as

For the leaders of the traitors in armed rebel Military stores and public property of the enemy lion against the Government there should be no must be surrendered, and a y attempt to conceal mercy. The men had not incurred that deep such property by fraudulent transfer or otherdamnation of guilt of those who were foremost wise, will be punished; but no private property to overthrow our free institutions. Some of will be touched unless by order of the General these men who deserve condign punishment we commanding. have here in Indiana-here in Indianapolis. Never for a moment, he repeated, had he per mitted himself to doubt the ultimate triumph of troops, such levies will be made as light as pos-

States when they came back was a question he must be receipted and fully accounted for, as would not now discuss. Our Government over heretofore directed. them would be rescored, but deep scars would be left. To restore that Government, benign regiment, and all officers are commanded to over all, we must forget our individual interests. our party interests, our old affiliations. He had appointed Governor Wright United States Senator because he believed he was patriotic and would discharge his duty.

In this crisis a man must be on one side or the other. He must be in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, or surrender to the rebels, and ignominious compromise. Loyal men said no Republican co laborer, the Journal, in reference compromise should be made, but that the Con- to the appointment of the new Senator: stitution, the Union and the Government should

Talk about taxes! Talk about the cost of this war! If it took one thousand millions of dollars to maintain this Government, it would be the Governor Wright was writing patriotic Union very best investment the American people could

We have not space to follow Gov- Morton further. His speech was well received. He was earnest and eloquent. He spoke as if his whole soul was enlisted in the cause, and those present, Printing was known to depend upon its loyalty, with repeated cheers, indorsed his sentiments.

Mr. Voorhees's Speech.

speech of Hon. D. W. VOORHEES, delivered in timents. We do not congratulate it upon the the House of Representatives on Thursday last, with all its pretended pleasure it must loathe necin the New York Tribune of Friday. We will essary contact with one whom it has so long de give the verbatim report of his speech as soon rided.

Mr. Voorhees (Union Ind.) argued that this Union will be restored by and through the in strumentality of the Constitution, and a strict What is the Object of the War?-Development of obedience to its letter and spirit, or that it will not be restored at all, and in this connection said that the policy of "Universal Emancipation" or "Abolition" pr claimed at the commencement cipating the Slaves-When will the Baltimore of the session could not be car ied out without intolerable bad faith to the Union men of the

icy of the Government in the prosecution of this The question as to the propriety and expedienwar, then a gross deception has been practiced on cy of a proclamation being issued by the Presiall loval men, and an army has been raised by dent, offering an amnesty and free pardon to all false pretenses, more flagrant than had ever be the Southern people who will lay down their arms fore advanced to carry out a secret and unhal and submit to the Government, is occupying the lowed purpose. We must adhere to the Union as attention of public men here to a slight degree. our Fathers made it, and not as capricious poli. The weight of opinion is that such an act would ticians would determine. Mr. Voorhees quoted be premature at present, and would result in no from President Lincoln's inaugural address and good. The time for such an amnesty has not message to show that the latter had said that he yet arrived. neither had the power nor the inclination to in- In the meantime, the radicals (who are the Room for his Family terlere with slavery in the States, and that he most irrepressible people in the world) are doing

would execute the fugitive slave law. proclamation on entering Virginia, to the effect der a reconstruction of the Union impossible. that the army will not only abstrain from all in- Acting on the general rule that all men have The Soil is Fresh and Fertile terference with slavery, but with a strong hand some weak points, they are trying to find out crush out any attempts at insurrection. This what Mr. Stanton's weak points are, in order to was looked upon as a pledge, sanctioned by the take advantage of them in the furtherance of Executive, that the army would not trample on their detestable schemes. They have not vet State laws and States, but protect them from discovered them. The bugbear story that he had those who would overthrow them. There was superseded General McClellan as Commander inat that time no protest from Puritan lips. In Chief was raised and circulated in order to flatter support of his argument, Mr. Voorhees referred, his vanity. But the Secretary of War was above among other things, to Gen. Butler's conduct and the mean trick, and scorned the miserable artifice. to the official disputches of Mr. Seward, in which The Abolitionists have now inserted in the new the latter declared that whatever may become of Continental Magazine a riginarole of the most the rebellion, it is not the purpose of the Goy- radical "Abolition utterances," which they aternment to interfere with the status of a single tribute to Mr. Stanton. No one here believes uman being in the States or Territories. Infa that such sentiments are bis. His recent order my, he (Voorhees) s.id, would rest on the men for the release of all the prisoners of State unwho rejected peace when they could have obtain- justly arrested by Mr. Sewari's lettres de cachet ed it on terms of honor. Now, let the armies shows that he is determined that the war shall be advance and bring this terrible struggle to a conducted on constitutional principles, and for the speedy termination. Let the war be waged in restoration of the Union under the Constitution. the name of the Constitution, the laws, and the I need not tell you how much rejoicing there is union of equal and honored members, and in the in Washington over the recent victories at Roname of God, guided by an enlightened Christi- anoke, at Fort Henry and at Fort Donelson. As tianity.

Sumner's Resolutions.

The resolutions introduced into the Senate by forked tongues. Every one now admits that his Charles Summer should receive serious attention plans of massing superior forces on the enemy from the Senate and the Government. They ap- were wiser than that blind rage which would pear to be so fraught with mischief to the general have hurled a few regiments at a time against weal, so strongly calculated to strengthen rebel- vastly superior strength. There will probably be lion, as to call for unqualified condemnation. If no more said about deposing him from his office treason be opposition to the Union, the Constitu- of Commander in Chief. tion and the restoration of the Government to its | There are some here who think that because former status, to us it is palpable in Sumner's we have taken Fort Donelson, with three Generesolutions; and if the Senate found justification rals and fifteen thousand prisoners, therefore the in Mr. Bright's letter for his expulsion, even- war is over. But it will be a fatal mistake to handed justice, it would seem, should present the act on such a belief. The effect of these victochalice to Mr Summer's lips he so pertinaciously ries abroad will be to deter France and England held to Mr. Bright's. There is a large class of from interfering actively in favor of the South, politicians in Congress and out who do not de- and from recognizing them as an independent nasire to make this a war for the restoration of the tion. The South will very soon see this, and it

The great question in this country was whether fourths of the people of the loval States are down this infamous rebellion the Government ernments and deny loyal people in a certain any man in Dixie, and as dangerous to the public Every man who lives in Indiana ought to be welfare. The great struggle the country is euproud of his State. It was the most conservative gaged in involves everything dear to life. Our State in the Union. There is no people anywhere prosperity has been prostrated-want has reared more devoted to the compact and Government its gaunt figure—the dearest treasures of the formed by our Fathers. Indiana, to maintain heart are offered up in the cause-peace, safety, that compact and Government, has to-day sixty life, risked upon the hazard. In this momentous thousand men in the field. And Indiana has an crisis, when the light of victory gives promise of sible-to distract the energies required for the He was to leave for Washington to-morrow. mighty contest by introducing political proposi-State with an appointment to the United States age foes? It may be a question of indifference shoulder to shoulder in the cause of the country. umph-to those who are suffering in the cold For forty years he had been in the service of camp, pining in its rude hospitals, or giving batdischarge his duty. He would do all in his pow- of the war by the vagaries of carpet politicians-Boston Post.

Order from General Halleck.

ists-He is against Interfering with Slaves. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MO. J St. Louis, Feb. 22.

The Major General commanding the Department desires to impress upon all officers the importance of pre-erving good order and discipline pledged himself to do all in his power to redeem among their troops as the armies of the West ad the trust reposed in him. He would do all that vance into Tennessee and the Southern States. he could to maintain the Government and the Let us show to our fellow citizens in these States that we come merely to crush out rebellion and to restore to them peace and the benefits of the Constitution and the Union, of which they have been deprived by their selfish and unprincipled

They have been told that we come to oppress and plunder. By our acts we will undeceive

Soldiers, let no excess on your part tarnish the ing, and the concealment of slaves, must be slave. Such questions must be settled-by civil

No fugitive slave will therefore be admitted ordered by the General commanding. Women, He believed the struggle was drawing to a children, merchants, farmers, mechanics, and all ants, and are not to be molested in their persons

If, however, they aid and assist the enemy. as we defended Sumter, it could not have been such. If they violate the laws of war, they will be made to suffer the penalties of such violation.

Wherever it becomes necessary to levy forced contributions for the supply and subsistence of our sible, and be so distributed as to produce no dis-What should be the condition of the rebel tress among the people. All property so taken

These orders will be read at the head of every By command of Major General Halleck.

American makes the following points upon its

N. H. MCLEAN. Assistant Adjutant General. GOVERNOR WRIGHT'S APPOINTMENT.-The

The Journal affects wonderful pleasure. Per haps it congratulates itself that, after a lifetime abusing of Governor Wright it finds itself at last on the Governor's platform. A year ago, when letters, warning his friends against the heresies of secession, the Journal was using whatever influence it had to encourage secessionists in the South, and to weaken the arm of loyalty at home. Not until the Legislature met, and the State did the Journal discover that we had a Government worth sustaining. That it rejoices in the appointment of so loyal a man as Governor We find the following condensed report of the Wright is evidence of a hopeful change in its senstrange bed-fellowship in which it is found, for

> Special correspondence of the Chicago Times. From Washington.

the Plans of the General in Chief-Effect af the Recent Reverses at the South-Effect of Emanand Ohio Railroad be Re opened?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

all in their power to commit the Government to a Mr. V orbees also referred to Gen. McClellan's course of policy which, if carried out, would ren-

the plans of Gen. McClellan for the conduct of the war thus develop themselves, his enemies here hide their hideous heads, and hold their

Constitution, but for the emancipation of the will lead them to rely more on themselves and slaves. The Administration, the army, three less on foreign aid. But intelligence from Rich-

mond up to the 17th instant, received here today, makes it evident that, so far from crushing the sprit of the South, or making them willing METROPOLITAN HALL. to abandon the contest, their recent reverses have Richmond are correct, and there is every reason to believe they are, the whole of the revel army now in service, with a very few exceptions, have re-enlisted for .he war. It must be remembered that the small arms lost at Fort Donelson will be replaced by the 15,000 stand of arms received a few days ago at New Orleans by a vessel which run the blockade. The Southern leaders warned the Southern people, some time ago, that they must expect reverses, and that, if they did not rise superior to them, they were unworthy to be an independent nation. It is more rational to believe that the people of the South will put forth all their efforts, and that the war will be fiercely MR. FELIX A. VINCENT contested for months, perhaps for years to come The great successes of the Spartans in war arose from the fact that all their citizens were soldiers. and all their manual labor and drudgery of every kind was performed by their helots. In this war every able bodied man can, if necessary, become a soldier, while all the work on the plantations is THE ORIGINAL CELEBRATED AND WORLD-RENOWNperformed by slaves.

In this connection may be mentioned a fact of the greatest importance, at a time when the project is seriously entertained by the Abolitionist members of Congress of emancipating the negroes, and raising them to the level of white men. For miles around Fortress Monroe, the slaves are practically free. What use do they make of their freedom? There are less than four hundred of them employed on the Fortress, and these comprise all who are willing to work. The officers there testify that, to their certain knowledge, there are more than two thousand are too lazy and improvident to work, and who hang around the Fortress begging and stealing, but will not go within the lines for fear of being Day entertainment . 25 cents | Ev'ng entertainment 15cts. made to work. This fact shows what negroes without a master are fit for. But there are still some more important facts

brought to light on this subject by the course pursued by the negroes in the vicinity of Port Royal, Hilton Head and Beaufort. On two hundred and twenty-three plantations which have been under are upwards of nine thousand negroes. The Government has sent down agents there to take charge of them, and to collect the valuable Sea-Island cotton. The reports of these agents to the Government are now beginning to come in, and they present a sorry picture of the qualifications of the negro for freedom. Few of them can be induced to express any de-sire for freedom. They do not understand 25 cents a box, at all the Drug Stores. sire for freedom. They do not understand what all the fighting is about, but believe that it BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO will re-ult only in a change of masters. They cannot be persuaded to work, but have to be forced to do so. If left to themselves, they idle away the whole day. If compelled to work, they

Ohio Railroad. The recent movements of Gen. Lander have only demonstrated the fact that there are no Confederate troops at present on that part of the line of the road between Cumberland and Hancock. But a reference to the map will show that that part of the road lies in the extreme north of Virginia, close to the Potomac. close to the Maryland line. It is along that part of the line of the road from Hancock to Harper's Ferry that the rebels can most easily annoy our troops or workmen of the railroad company The Confederates are in strong force at Winchester, and are determined to prevent the reconstruction of the road. The able and energetic Master of Transportation, Wm. P. Smith, Esq., has had all the material for the reconstruction ready for months past, and as soon as the rebels are driven away, the work will be commenced, and finished in thirty days. If Centreville and the line of the Potomac is abandoned by the Confederates, Gen. Jackson will retire, and the road can be opened. But, as long as Centreville IMPORTANT TO LADIES. and the line of the Potomac are held. General Jackson will be able to prevent he reopening of

Special Notice.

70 ADVERTISERS .- All advertisements taken for offering publicly his a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular ratus for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

MEDICAL.

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15 10 LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED | tions, &c., which are the forerunners of more serious disorganization, or to those by whom an increase of ease is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and e Old World for the past century. Although this article price of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to furnish the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any rug store for the triding sum of 25 cents per year. Any hysician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless, thousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy. Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by address-DR. J. C. DEVERAUX, P. O. Rox, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut. uly22-d&w'61

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Gressin Rent: If the tenant furnishes team, &c., he gives one-half in the bushel or crib; if furnished to him, he gives twothirds. Each tenant will have

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And with proper care Large Crops can be Made. Apply to the subscriber. J. S. BROWN Gallandet, Feb. 25, 1862.-feb26-dtf

TAKE NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS DAY PURCHASED the Stock of Goods owned by E. A. Hall, in the Odd llows' Building, No. 2, and will now keep a complete ortment of the latest styles of Goods, and will keep experienced workmen to suit all the old customers as well as the new ones, whom he solicits to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. He will also keep a good assert-

Men's and Boys' Clothing ON HAND. Also a good Stock of Furnishing. Don't forget the place, WASHINGTON STREET.

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Jan13-d3m

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Great triumph of that favorite actor, Mr. COUL-DOCK, in the deeply interesting Drama of

> DOT; OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH. WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 26, 1862, Mr. Couldock Will appear as

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> > MEDICAL.

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BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO CURES COLDS BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO The whole Western country is deeply interested BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO CURES SORE THROAT.

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R. JOHN HARVEY, HAVING FOR UPWARD OF twenty years devoted his professional time excluely to the treatment of Female Difficulties, and having succeeded in thousands of cases in restoring the afflicted to sound health, has now entire confidence "Great American Remedy,"

CHRONO-THERMAL FEMALE PILLS Which have never yet failed (when the directions have been strictly followed,) in removing difficulties arising OBSTRUCTION, OR STOPPAGE OF NATURE,

Or in restoring the system to perfect health, when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus, Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. Also, in all case of Debility or Nervous Prostration; Hysterics, Palpita These pills are perfectly harmless on the consti tution and may be taken by the most delicate female with-

safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of out causing distress, at the same time they act like a charm Old World for the past century. Although this article by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly pint bottles and sold very extensively at the exhorbitant | period with regularity, no matter from what cause the obstructions may arise. They should, however, not be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be Each box contains 60 Pills. Price \$1, and when desired will be sent by mail, pre-paid by any advertised Agent, on receipt of the money. J. BRYAN. Sold by Druggists generally.

Rochester, New York, General Agent.

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TOMLINSON & COX, Agents for Indianapolis.

For the speedy and permanent cure of GONORRHEA, GLEET, URETHAL DISCHARGES, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, NIGHTLY EMISSIONS, INCONTINANCE, GENITALIBRITABILITY. Gravel, Stricture, and Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder. which has been used by upward of one hundred physicians,

N THEIR PRIVATE PRACTICE, WITH ENTIRE SUC-LCESS, superseding Cubebs, Copaiba, Capsuls, or any other compound hitherto known.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS Are seedy in action, often effecting a cure in a few days, and when a cure is effected it is permanent. They are prepared from vegetable extracts that are harmless on the system and never nauscate the stomach, or impregnate the breath; and being sugar-coated, all nauscous taste is avoided. No change of diet is necessary while pursuits. Each box contains six dozen Pills.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR. And will be sent by mail, post-paid by any advertised Agent, on receipt of the money. Sold by Druggists gen-None genuine without my signature on the wrapper.

J. BRYAN, Rochester, N. Y., General Agent. TOMLINSON & COX, Agents for Indianapol

DRY COODS.

NEW YORK

81 & 83 Franklin Street,

West of Broadway, near Taylor's Saloon.

WICKS, SMITH & CO., Are now ready to offer to the Trade theirentire Stock of DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, embracing

3,000 Packages,

At less than Market Rates! 1,000 Pkgs. Madder Prints, STANDARD MAKES.

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UNDER 1136 CENTS. 5,000 Pieces, under 16 Cents.

FLANNELS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY,

WOOLENS. WICKS, SMITH & CO.

ARMY STORES.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED (FROM PIRST HANDS, and from citizens loyal to the Government of the United States, and from whom the oath of allegiance will be required on acceptance of bid as per form annexed,) until 12 M., February 26, 1862, marked "Proposals to be opened Pehrnary 26, 1862," for the supply and delivery, free of all charges, to the Troops of the United States at and near Indianapolis, Indiana, of such

Mess Pork in barrels, full weight; Mess Beef in barrels, full weight; Fresh Reef: Bacon Sides, new smoked ribbed, in casks; Bacon Shoulders, new smoked, in casks; Hard bread, in barrels, lined; Flour, extra, in barrels, lined; Corn Menl, in barrels, lined; Beans, (white field) in barrels lined;

Peas, (Canada) in barrels, fined; Hominy, coarse, (from white flint corn) in barrels lines Rice, (Carolina or East India) in barrels, lined; Coffee, (Rio) in double sacks, (green); Coffee, Rio) roasted in double sacks, not ground; Black Tea, in strong boxes; Green Tea, in strong boxes;

Sugar, (brown) in barrels, lined; Vinegar, in barrels; Candles, (star) full weight, in baxes; Soap, in boxes; Salt, in barrels, lined; Potatoes, (Irish) in barrels, lined; Molasses, in barrels;

as may be required by the Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence stationed at and near Indianapolis, from time to time, in monthly delivery. Said bids, when accepted, to form the basis of a written contract, with bond, with Gen'l Tom Thumb two good and sufficient sureties to indemnify the Unite! States against loss. Said contract to take effect on the 1st of March, 1862, and to continue in force until the 1st day of July, 1862, subject to the approval of the Commis-sary General of Subsistence. Bids for the whole or any one or more of the above items will be received. The stores to be of the best quality and with actual tare; cooperage must be of the best kind, and no charge for pack ages, which must be marked with contents, name of contractor and his address. Marked samples required with

> and in alternate fore and hind quarters or parts thereof, (necks and shanks excluded). The hard bread must be cooled and thoroughly dried before packing. The peas, beans, and salt to be in measured bushels; the Irish potatoes by the pound. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, box \$43, Indianapolis, Indiana, and samples left at the office No. 3, over Fletcher's carpet store, Washington street.

the bids, except meats.

The fresh beef to be sound and wholesome, of four

years old and over; steers weighing net at least 600 lbs.

Bills paid monthly Bidders are requested to be present at 12 o'clock. C. L. KILBURN, Feb. 18, 1862. Major and C. S. U. S. A.

FORM OF OATH. I do solemnly — that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and that I will bear true faith, allegiance, and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution, or law of any State Convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; and, further, that I do this with a full deter-

mination, pledge, and purpose, without any mental reser-

quire t of me by law and contract, either verbal or writ-

ten. So help me God.

feb20-dtfeb26 -, J. P. ACENCY.

MINNESOTA TAX-PAYING AND COLLECTING AGENCY, (established in 1855), St. Paul, Minnesota. Taxes paid in any portion of the State and collections at tended to. Correspondence solicited, and references given if required. J. W. FCLUNG, Attorney-at-Law. N. B.-Cut this out and paste it in your office for future

DRY COODS.

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MILITARY COODS. INDIA RUBBER OUTFITS BLANKETS, Mexican Ponchos FOR CAVALRY OFFICERS,

SUTLERS

Are respectfully invited to give us a call. All goods sold at manufacturers' prices.

INDIA RUBBER DEPOT. No. 49 West Fourth St., one door west from Walnut, Cincinnati, Ohio.

S AGENT, I HAVE A LARGE VARIETY OF CITY property for sale and exchange.

Also one splendid Farm of 66 acres, 1% miles west of the city-price \$75 per acre-time easy. Parm of 80 acres, 5 miles east of the city-price \$40

Also one of 40 acres-price \$32 per acre. Also 3,000 acres of Illinois land to trade for city prop-KILBY FERGUSON. Real Estate Agent, 24 Rast Washington street.

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feb14 PHYSICIANS. DRS. JAMESON & FUNKHOUSER, Office No. 5. SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERHILL BLOCK FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.

Desirable Building Lots fronting on Pennsylvania, Delaware and Michigan sts., IN H. PARRISH'S SUBDIVISION

195 Feet. 195 Feet. \$16 50 per foot-\$2,200. 837 50 per foot-1,500. \$35 perioot 1,190. \$45 per foot-1,800. 835 per foot-1,100. \$45 per foot-1,800. \$35 per foot-\$1,100. \$15 per foot-1,800. \$35 per foot-1,100. \$35 perfoot-1,400. J. R. OSGOOD. Sold for \$2,750. \$ 837 50 per foot-1,500. A5 Foot Alley. PEN IND'PLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

MICHIGAN STREET. THE PRICE OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY ON MICHIGAN AND DELAWARE STREETS HAS BEEN REDUCED from \$45 per foot to \$35 per foot. On Pennsylvania from \$56 to \$45 per foot.

This is the cheapest and most desirable vacant property in the city, by 33 per cent., north of Washington, between Illinois, Delaware and North streets, which is the center of Indianapolis.

Parties withing more than 40 feet can have a part of the next lot. TERMS—One-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with annual interest. For further information call at my office over Talbott's Jewelry Store. Indianapolis, Indiana, February 1, 1862—febl-d6m

vation or evasion whatever; and, further, that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties which may be re-

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TACKINTOSH TALMAS, dark blue, imitation of cloth, suitable for officers, Long Top and Short ots; Caps with Capes, Riding Leggins, Gauntlets and sloves, Officers' Fine Coats, Havelocks, Air-Beds, Pillows and Cushions, Drinking Cups; Folding Cots and Beds, Rubber Smoking Pipes, Cloaks and Capes, Elastic Filters, together with a large assortment of other articles suit able for camp purposes.

BART & HICKCOX.

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One Farm of 160 acres, 10 miles northwest of the city-

The Indiana Music Store, N. B .- Pianes to Rent. WILLARD & ST AVELL.

OF SQUARE NO. 4, AS PER PLAT. NORTH STREET.

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